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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF COORG,

for the year 1886.

WITH REVIEW BY

D. FITZPATRICK Esq., C. S. I.,

Offg. Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

PRICE 12 ANNAS.

XIIIB

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Judicial),—No. 1100—827, *dated* 30*th June* 1887.

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State of crime.—The returns show an increase both in the number of cases reported and the number returned as true, the figures being 3,372 and 1,945 respectively, as compared with 2,579 and 1,786 for the previous year. This increase is attributed mainly to a matter to be presently referred to viz., the large number of cases instituted under Act XIII of 1859, which though of a *quasi* criminal character afford no test or indication of the amount of crime in the District.

2. *Cases dismissed and struck off as false.*—An increase is also observed in the number of cases dismissed in *limine* under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate explains that this is due to an order issued by him impressing upon all Magistrates the necessity of making a careful examination of the complaint before issuing processes against accused persons. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has repeatedly endeavoured to impress on judicial officers, both criminal and civil, subordinate to him that they would save both themselves and the parties concerned an immense deal of trouble and annoyance by going as far as possible into each case on the very first occasion on which it comes before them, and he is glad to notice that the District Magistrate has drawn the attention of subordinate Magistrates to this important point, though it is to be regretted that his instructions were not more carefully acted up to. There is still room for improvement, judging from the fact that out of 407 persons tried for criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, 301 were either acquitted or discharged. The prevalence of perjury in Coorg and the quarrelsome character of those who are compelled by local usage to manage their affairs in common (a matter which is now being separately considered) may in part account for this unsatisfactory result, but the failure on the part of Magistrates to discriminate at first starting between genuine and unfounded complaints, is probably to some extent answerable for the low proportion of convictions as compared with acquittals and discharges.

3. *Class of offence.*—As to the class of offences in respect to which the returns show an increase, it is observed that offences against Public Justice rose from 39 to 87. The increase on this head is, the District Magistrate explains, "mainly "due to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. "805—15, dated 19th April 1886, which directs all the subordinate Magistrates in "the Province to exercise strictly and more freely their power of sanctioning prose-"cutions against persons who give false evidence before them." It is generally speaking desirable that persons committing perjury should be proceeded against and

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Public Justice.

punished ; but it is necessary to exercise a close supervision over such cases, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad, with reference to the remarks of the Commissioner on the quality of Magisterial work in Coorg, to receive a full report on the cases of this nature prosecuted during the year.

4. *Offences other than those against person and property.*—There was an increase also in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code other than offences against the person and property. The rise is chiefly confined to offences of criminal intimidation and insult and is ascribed by the District Magistrate to the increasing drunkenness in Coorg. This explanation unnoticed as it is by the Commissioner, can hardly be accepted as either satisfactory or sufficient. Should however the reason assigned be unfortunately correct, the matter is one which deserves most serious consideration from the officers engaged in the administration of the District.

5. *Offences against the person and property.*—It is satisfactory to note that the offences against person and property have decreased, though the numbers are still in excess of those of 1884. Of the manner in which these cases were dealt with by judicial officers and the probable effect of more careful and thorough work, the Commissioner observes at paragraph 5 of his report :—

" Bettor results may be looked for, I am confident, if the subordinate " Magistrates deal stringently with offences of this character, their proceedings being " so conducted as not to involve the frequent reversal of their decisions on appeal as " is now the case." It is especially satisfactory to observe that cases of dacoity were altogether absent during the year under review, and that the number of thefts has diminished.

6. *Offences under Special and Local Laws.*—The Special and Local Laws, the offences reported under which amounted to 1,663 as against 1,052 in the year preceding, chiefly comprise cases coming under the Cattle Trespass, the Police, Criminal Breach of Contract, and the Coffee Stealing Prevention Acts. An increase is observable in the number of cases under the first and last named of these Acts, viz. 38 and 15 cases of cattle trespass and coffee stealing against 19 and 3 respectively in 1885. The question of cattle trespass and the insufficiency of the present law in Coorg, where the cattle are half wild and allowed to roam about at will, is of considerable importance to the Planters whose gardens are damaged by these animals. Representations from these Gentlemen have been received by the Chief Commissioner, and the matter is now, it is believed, under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. Complaints under Act XIII of 1859 account for 1,529 out of a total of 1,663 cases in this class, and show an increase of 593 cases over the year 1885. The number of labourers complained against in these cases the Officiating Chief Commissioner has been unable to discover from the returns, but if the proportion of persons to cases may be taken to be the same as in the cases brought to trial they would seem to amount to upwards of 2,500.

Act XIII of 1859.

Of the 1,529 cases in which complaints were lodged, only 391 were brought to trial, a result which it is to be gathered from paragraph 35 of the District Magistrate's report was due to accused labourers absconding to neighbouring Districts.

Of the 659 persons accused in the 391 cases brought to trial, 443 or 67 per cent were acquitted or discharged, and it is remarkable that if we exclude the figures for the Courts of the Subedars of the Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad Taluks who have recently been specially empowered to try such cases, we find that 369 persons out of 455 or 81 per cent were acquitted or discharged. Further, putting aside the Courts of the two Subedars just referred to, we find very wide differences in the percentage of acquittals and discharges. The Munsiff of Virajendrapett acquitted or discharged 177 persons out of 180 who came before him.

All this points to the necessity of a most careful inquiry. The labourers are no doubt very numerous; the labourers on the coffee estates are put down in the

last Census as over 26,000, and the additional facilities recently accorded to complainants would naturally tend to increase the numbers of complaints, but the increase is too large to be accounted for in this way. Moreover the large proportion of acquittals and discharges must be taken, in the absence of explanation, to indicate some thing wrong somewhere. It may be that the maistries, through whom the labourers are engaged, make advances to and attempt to bind down by contracts immigrants and wanderers whom it is vain to attempt to bind in this way, that those persons abscond, for little or no reason, and that thus the number of cases under the Act is abnormally swollen. It may be that the labourers who have no defence to make, abscond and that thus the proportion of acquittals and discharges among those brought to trial is unduly raised. But such matters must not be left to conjecture. The Commissioner should, by general inquiries and by examining batches of cases decided by the different officers, trace out the cause of the increase in these complaints, and ascertain what it is that commonly causes the labourers to abscond or refuse to work, and why it is that the proportion of acquittals and discharges of labourers brought to trial is so large, that is to say, on what grounds the complaints are most commonly dismissed. Lastly, he should ascertain whether the striking discrepancies in the results obtained in the different Courts are to be accounted for by real differences in the classes of cases that come before them, or are due to the idiosyncracies of the presiding officers. The result of these inquiries should be reported.

8. *Persons brought to trial.*—The total number of persons brought before the Courts increased from 3,135 in 1885 to 3,452 in the year under review. Of these 1,145 or 33·16 per cent were convicted as against 1,124 or 35·85 per cent in 1885; and 2,208 or 63·9 per cent were acquitted or discharged as against 1,930 or 61·56 per cent in the previous year. An explanation of the increase in the percentage of acquittals is found in paragraph 39 of the District Magistrate's report. The people appear to rush into the Criminal Court with complaints of a trifling nature, or of a nature not cognizable by a Criminal Court, and the Magistrates are learning the proper mode of dealing with such cases. The power of awarding compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaints is a salutary check on such complaints, but this power appears however to be seldom exercised by the Coorg Magistrates, as only 13 persons were ordered to pay such compensation during the year.

9. *Average duration.*—The increase in the average duration of trials in all the Criminal Courts of the Province is considerable, the figures being 7·5 for 1885 and 9·04 for 1886. The fact that Parpattigar Magistrates of some Nads were transferred from one place to another and had to await the sanction of Chief Commissioner to exercise powers in the new Nads, is some explanation of the increase, but cannot wholly account for it; the Officiating Chief Commissioner notices that the duration in the Courts of the Parpattigars of Mercara Nad, Padinalknad, and Tawanad is abnormally high, and he would be glad if the Commissioner would examine their files and report whether the delays which contributed to such high average durations were ordinarily justified. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to find that there has been a decrease in the duration of cases tried by the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, and the Subedars of Padinalknad and Nanjarajpatna Taluks.

10. *Detention of Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses examined in Magistrate's Courts increased largely, and it is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding this increase, the proportion of witnesses discharged on the 1st and 2nd day of their attendance was greater, and that no witness was detained beyond the 3rd day. The figures are as under:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Discharged on the 1st day	6,000	95·3
„ „ 2nd day	285	4·5
„ „ 3rd day	13	0·2
„ „ 4th day	..	..
Total....	6,298	100

11. *Punishments.*—There has been a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 15 days, but it strikes the Officiating Chief Commissioner as still somewhat high. It is as a rule not desirable to sentence a person, especially a person of any pretensions to respectability, to a few days' imprisonment. The disgrace involved forms a disproportionately large element in such a sentence. The percentage of sentences to whipping is about the same as in 1885. Eight persons were sentenced to solitary confinement as against none in the previous year, accommodation having been provided for such persons by the construction of solitary cells at the Divisional Jail. The Officiating Chief Commissioner notices the imprisonment in this respect with satisfaction.

12. *Fines.*—Fines appear to have been imposed with judgment and the percentage of realization has improved. The Officiating Chief Commissioner however regrets to find that the proportion of fines given on conviction as compensation has decreased considerably. In explanation of this, the District Magistrate observes " the rule of law that payment of compensation is not to be made before the period " allowed for appeal has elapsed, or if an appeal has been presented, the awaital of the " result of the appeal makes the percentage of payments within the year lower than it would otherwise be." Seeing that the rule of law, referred to by the District Magistrate, has been in operation in the Province during many years past, it is difficult to understand how this could have affected the result during the year under review any more than it did in 1885. The true reason seems to be, as the District Magistrate says later on " that due diligence is not shown in collecting the fines or giving intimation to the parties interested when sums payable to them have been realized." The Officiating Chief Commissioner will look for an improvement in this matter during the current year. It is presumed there would be no difficulty in arranging that payments be made through Parpattigars, when it would not be necessary for complainants to travel long distances.

13. *European British Subjects.*—The number of European British subjects brought to trial was 7, the same as in 1885. Five of these were tried on petty charges of violence, one for theft, and one for mischief, with the result that 5 were convicted and sentenced to pay fines and the rest acquitted or discharged. None of them claimed a jury.

14. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals instituted in the Courts of the Sessions Judge and of the District Magistrate rose from 76 in 1885 to 89 in the year under review; and the percentage of appeals to appealable cases was 19·4 against 15·2 in 1885. The appellate work shows a steady tendency to increase as is apparent from the table given in paragraph 50 of the District Magistrate's report. This may to some little extent be due, as explained by the District Magistrate, to the change in the law which prohibits enhancement of sentences on appeal, but it can scarcely be so to any great extent, unless indeed under the old law the power of enhancing sentences on appeal was used to an immoderate extent.

It is perhaps only to be expected that appeals will increase in number with the general advancement of a province, as people begin to understand their rights better and the facilities for enforcing them are extended.

15. *Summary rejection of appeals.*—The very small number of appeals which were rejected summarily is remarkable. There were none in the District Magistrate's Court, while in that of the Sessions Judge there was but one case involving 3 persons. Judging from the results of the appeals, of which 48 cases or 53 per cent were dismissed, it seems to Mr. Fitzpatrick doubtful whether the provisions of the law as to summary rejection of appeals were so freely used as they might have been.

16. *Sessions Cases.*—In the Court of Sessions, the number of Sessions cases brought to trial rose from 22 in 1885 to 31 in the year under review. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was greater and the average duration shorter. This is satisfactory.

17. *Judicial Commissioner's Court—Appeals.*—In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the number of appeals fell from 12 to 5, but the number of cases for revision

proportionately increased as compared with the results of the previous year. 5 appeals affecting 6 persons were preferred during the year, and all of them were disposed of as follows:—

Method of disposal.

	Cases.	Persons.
Appeals rejected	1	1
Sentences appealed against confirmed	2	3
Do reduced or otherwise altered.. ..	2	2
	5	6

18. *Average duration of Appeals.*—The average duration of each appeal was 17 days against 52·25 days in 1885.

19. *Reference.*—Two cases were submitted by the Sessions Judge under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of sentence of death during the year, as against 1 in 1885. The sentences in both cases were confirmed.

20. *Revision.*—The number of cases taken up by the Judicial Commissioner's Court *suo motu*, or brought before it by petition or otherwise for revision, was 18 against 9 for the previous year, and the number of persons involved 25 against 16. In one of these cases the person concerned died before the case could be disposed of. The remaining cases were disposed of as detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Sentences or orders confirmed	11	19
„ enhanced	1	1
„ reduced or altered	1	1
„ reversed	3	3
Proceedings quashed	1	7
Total....	17	31

21. *Receipts and Charges.*—The total receipts of Courts amounted to Rs. 62,827—3—9, or Rs. 2,517—3—9 more than the income of the previous year. The increase is in a great measure due to the larger number of institutions during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 71,333—5—6½ against Rs. 70,997—3—11½ for 1885. As has been observed in the reviews for the past years, the cost includes the whole pay of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, Subedars, and Parpattigars, and the amount as showing the cost of the criminal judicial body in Coorg is therefore misleading.

22. *General remarks.*—The above results show that in some respects the results of the Criminal administration during 1886 were satisfactory. There is as has been observed still room for considerable improvement, and Mr. Fitzpatrick trusts that the arrangements which have recently been made for relieving the District Magistrate of much of his civil work will give him more leisure for the important business of supervising the subordinate Magistrates' proceedings, and for controlling and instructing them whenever necessary.

DONALD ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

No. 21—14.

COORG, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated 8th April 1887.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG,

BANGALORE.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice submitted by the District Magistrate, together with the prescribed statistical returns.

2. The report calls for but little comment from me.

3. The number of offences reported exhibits a continued increase, the number being :—

In 1884	..	..	1,797
„ 1885	..	..	2,579
„ 1886	..	..	3,372

As remarked by the District Magistrate in para 12, this increase is mainly due to the operation of the Fraudulent Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859, which accounts for nearly one half of the number of cases reported. Recourse to the Courts is had more readily, now that in lieu of the European Superintendents of Estates the maistries or foremen take agreements from the labourers, and exhibit greater energy in hunting up defaulters.

4. It is due probably to the same cause that the percentage of acquittals (which include discharges) has risen from 43 in 1884 to about 60 in 1885 and in 1886.

5. Adverting to Statement No. III appended to para 13 of the Report, the increase under the head of offences against public justice arises from the better enforcement of the law against false evidence and false complaints, and is so far satisfactory. Under the heads of offences against the person, and against property, the return for the past year shows some decrease as compared with the previous year, but the numbers are still somewhat in excess of those of 1884, under the same heads. The circumstances peculiar to family membership in Coorg have largely contributed to this class of offences. The subject was adverted to by the late District Magistrate in his report for last year, and also in para 3 of my letter giving cover to that report. Better results may be looked for, I am confident, if the subordinate Magistrates deal stringently with offences of this character, their proceedings being so conducted as not to involve the frequent reversal of their decisions on appeal, as is now the case, the number of sentences reduced and reversed being 50 per cent of the total number of cases appealed in the last year, and 51 per cent in 1885.

6. I append the usual statement showing the work of the Sessions Court and the nature of the sentences passed by it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TREDWAY G. CLARKE,

Commissioner.

The work of the Court of Sessions is shown below for 1886.

Name of Judge.	Pending from last year.		Brought to trial.		Total.		Number acquitted.		Convicted.		Pending.		Average duration.	No. of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judge disagreed with Assessors.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Colonel T. G. Clarke...	1	1	30	45	31	46	14	21	16	23	1	2	18	24	6

The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Court were as follows:—

Name of Judge.	Death.	Transportation.		Persons sentenced to—							Amount of fine imposed.			Amount realized.			Compensation.	
		For life.	For terms.	Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.								Ordered.	Paid.
				With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.								
Colonel T. G. Clarke.	3	...	...	5	12	3	7	...	...	..	530	0	0	207	15	5	...	...

TREDWAY G. CLARKE,
Sessions Judge.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF COORG,

for the year 1886,

BY

BROOKE C. LEGGATT Esq.,

District Magistrate of Coorg.

No. 1042—272, *dated 12th March* 1887.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice of the Province of Coorg for the year 1886, together with the prescribed statements.

2. The receipts and costs of Courts were as follow :—

No. I.

	Receipts.			Cost of Courts.		
For the year 1885	59,224	1	8	68,840	7	1
„ 1886	62,126	10	9	68,593	13	2

3. *Receipts.*—The sources of receipts are shown below :—

	Amount.		
Value of Court fees stamps	34,673	12	0
Do paper	21,390	0	0
Stamp penalty	995	0	0
Duty on unstamped paper	75	4	0
Penalty on insufficiently stamped paper	815	15	0
Sale of unclaimed property...	1,171	4	4
Recoveries of costs in suits by paupers	181	10	0
Miscellaneous fines and forfeitures	142	13	6
Criminal fines...	4,013	15	2
Total.....	63,459	10	0
Deduct commission on the sale of Court fee stamps and stamped paper ...	1,332	15	3
Net Receipts.....	62,126	10	9

Increase and Decrease.—From the above figures, it will be seen that there has been an increase of nearly 3,000 Rs. in the net receipts for 1886, over that of the previous year. The chief items of increase are "value of Court fee stamps," "sale of unclaimed property" and "duty on insufficiently stamped bonds." The increase under sale of unclaimed property is explained by the fact that some Magistrates who received charge of unclaimed property deferred their sale longer than the period prescribed by rules, and this having come to the notice of the District Magistrate during the inspection of the Registers of these subordinate Criminal Courts, the Magistrates concerned were severely warned, and stringent orders were issued to them to dispose of all unclaimed property remaining with them.

4. The increase under the other two heads is due to the fact that a large number of suits were instituted during the year.

5. There is a decrease of about 300 Rs. under the head "costs of Courts," but it is not sufficiently large to require any special explanation.

6. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported, the number of cases brought to trial, and persons acquitted or convicted, as compared with the numbers of last year.

No. II.

Name of District.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases dismissed without issue of process.	Number of cases returned as true.	Pending from previous year.		Number brought to trial.		Total.		Number acquitted.		Number convicted.		Pending.		Ratio of offences to population.
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Coorg.																
For 1886 ...	3,372	289	1,945	35	66	1,866	3,221	1,901	3,287	1,159	2,208	696	980	42	94	·17
For previous year ...	2,579	196	1,786	17	38	1,749	2,975	1,766	3,013	1,079	1,930	644	1,002	35	66	·14
Increase ...	793	93	159	18	28	117	246	135	274	80	278	52	...	7	28	·3
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...

In 4 cases, 5 persons either died or escaped, as against 8 cases and 15 persons during 1885.

7. *Cases and persons reported and brought to trial.*—There has been an increase of 793 in the number of cases reported, and of 117 in those brought to trial during the year over the figures of the past year, showing an increase of 246 persons brought to trial.

8. Out of the total number of 1,901 cases and 3,287 persons brought to trial during the year, 2,208 persons in 1,159 cases were acquitted or discharged, and 696 cases involving 980 persons ended in convictions.

9. *Convictions and acquittals.*—The following statement shows the percentage of convictions and acquittals to number of cases reported, and those brought to trial.

Year.	Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	Percentage of acquittals to cases reported.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Percentage of acquittals to cases brought to trial.
1886 ...	20	34	36	62
1885 ...	24	41	36	61
Increase ...	...	...	...	1
Decrease ...	4	7	...	...

The percentage of convictions and acquittals to cases brought to trial during the year has remained stationary.

10. There is an increase of 93 in the number of cases dismissed and struck off as false over the figures of 1885, and this, I consider, is due to an order issued by me calling upon all Magistrates to examine all complainants before issuing process against accused persons. I found that they rarely did this, and the power vested in them under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, was not exercised sufficiently freely.

11. *True Cases.*—The number of cases returned as true is not equal to the number of cases reported, minus those struck off as false, because these do not include 1,138 cases (out of 1,529) under the Breach of Contract Act; and in regard to these cases it is not possible to say whether they are true or false, before they are actually tried.

12. *Cases under Act* XIII *of* 1859.—The increase in the number of cases reported is chiefly under Act XIII of 1859, and these form nearly one half of the total number of cases reported. This is probably due to the increased facilities afforded to the Managers and Maistries of Coffee Estates by investing two more salaried Magistrates with powers under this Act, and also to the practice of the maistries invariably getting written bonds executed by the coolies in their gang.

13. The following statement shows the classification of offences brought to trial :—

No. III.

Name of District.	Against the State, and public justie.	Against the person.	Against property.	Other offences under the I. P. C.	Offences under the Special and Local Laws.	Total.
Coorg.						
For 1886 ...	87	543	427	287	522	1,866
For the last year ...	39	604	453	216	454	1,766
Increase ...	48	...	..	71	68	100
Decrease ...	...	61	26	...	...	...

14. *Offences against the State* &c.—The increase under this head is chiefly in the offences of giving false evidence, and preferring false charge. It is mainly due to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 805—15 dated 29th April 1886, in accordance with which all the subordinate Magistrates in the Province were directed to exercise strictly and more freely, their power of sanctioning prosecutions against persons who gave false evidence before them This order has had good effect, several prosecutions being sanctioned, and convictions ensuing in almost all cases.

15. *Offences against person and property.*—It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the number of offences under this head. The decrease appears chiefly in cases of assault and theft. False reporting occurred chiefly in complaints of offences affecting property, where family disputes of a civil nature were made subjects of criminal charges, but as Magistrates exercised greater discretion in issuing process for the appearance of the persons complained against, and proceedings under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against complainants for frivolous and vexatious complaints, there were really fewer false cases brought to trial under this head during the year than in 1885.

16. *Other offences under the Indian Penal Code.*—The increase is in offences of criminal intimidation and insult. Small as the population of Coorg is, so many as 269 cases of this nature were brought to trial, which, I consider, to be due mainly to drunkenness which seems to be increasing in Coorg yearly.

17. *Offences under Special and Local Laws.*—The increase in the number of offences under this class is due to a large number of cases instituted and brought to trial under Act XIII of 1859 and the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871.

18. *General Remarks as to the increase in crime &c.*—The increase in the number of cases reported is due mainly to the large number of cases filed under the Breach of Contract Act, which in this year were 593 more than the previous year, and it will be observed also, that there were 112 more complaints of criminal intimidation and insult. Having only recently arrived in the Province, any surmise of mine for this unsatisfactory state of affairs can carry no weight, but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Weir in his remarks recorded in paras 29 to 32 of last year's report.

19. A statement is given below showing the result of convictions of the following offences.

No. IV.

Name of District.	Giving false evidence.		Murder.		Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.		Grievous hurt.		Rape.		Theft.		Cattle theft.		Robbery.		Dacoity.		Receiving of stolen property.	
	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.
Coorg.																				
For 1886 ...	25	32	3	3	1	1	7	18	...	...	60	100	11	29	2	2	...	...	8	11
For previous year ...	7	9	3	5	1	1	3	7	1	1	138	170	7	11	...	...	1	10	2	5
Increase ...	18	23	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	4	18	2	2	...	...	6	6
Decrease ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	78	70	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...

20. *Giving false evidence.*—There has been an increase in the number of cases and persons convicted for perjury. Four cases involving 4 persons committed to the Sessions ended in convictions. The rest were either disposed of by the District Magistrate or the 2nd Assistant Commissioner.

21. *Murder.*—Three persons were committed for murder, and all of them were sentenced to death ; in one case, a prisoner named Dodda Javana undergoing sentence of imprisonment in the Mercara Jail for committing dacoity, for which offence he was tried and convicted in 1885, struck another prisoner suffering similar imprisonment in the Jail, with a massive iron hammer, which instantly caused death. The Sessions Judge finding that the act was premeditated, and deliberately planned, sentenced the man to be hanged.

The second case of murder occurred at Mercara. The murdered woman was the step-mother of the accused, who dealt her a blow with a bill-hook whilst she was asleep, which caused immediate death. The reason for the murder is supposed to be the refusal of the woman to have sexual intercourse with the accused, and her subsequent ill-treatment of him.

The third murder was committed by one Appachoo, the victim being a female member of his house whom he shot. The cause of the murder was a long-standing dispute between the two. The accused attributed the death of his wife and children to witch-craft exercised by the murdered woman. He laid in wait for her and deliberately shot her as she was returning from a relative's house whither she had proceeded in the morning.

22. *Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.*—Only one case of this kind was tried by the Sessions Court during the year, and the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused, a cooly-woman on a Coffee Estate, caused the death of another female on the same Estate, by repeatedly throwing her violently to the ground in anger.

23. *Grievous hurt.*—Seven cases of grievous hurt involving 18 persons ended in convictions, as against 3 cases and 7 persons during the last year.

24. *Theft.*—Convictions ensued in 60 cases of 100 persons as against 138 cases and 170 persons in 1885. One old offender was also convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

25. *Cattle theft.*—There has been an increase of 4 cases and 18 persons in cases of cattle theft over the figures of the previous year. It is difficult to offer any satisfactory explanation for this slight increase.

26. *Robbery and dacoity.*—Out of two cases of robbery, one was tried by the Sessions Judge, and the accused was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, he being an old offender and convicted several times previously for the commission of similar offences. The other case was disposed of by Mr. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner.

It is very satisfactory to note that no cases of dacoity occurred during the year under report.

27. *Receiving stolen property.*—In 8 cases, 11 persons were convicted for dishonest receipt of stolen property.

28. The following table exhibits the miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. V.

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	1885	...	...	...
	1886	1	...	...
2. Do Security for good behaviour ...	1885	2	10	...
	1886	1	5	...
3. Local nuisances, Chapter X.	1885	...	...	...
	1886	1	5	...
4. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, Section 250 C. P. C. Chapter XX.	1885	17	...	17
	1886	13	...	13
5. Maintenance, Chapter XXXIV. ...	1885	6	2	4
	1886	12	5	7
6. Forfeiture of bail or recognizances, Chapter XLII. ...	1885	4	...	4
	1886	6	2	3

29. *Security to keep peace and for good behaviour.*—Eighteen persons were brought up during the year to be bound over to keep the peace. All these were the Telagars of Virajendrapet who had formed themselves into two factions, and were constantly causing disturbances in connection with the worship of the Mari Gudi temple at that place. The case was pending at the close of the year, and has since been disposed of; 4 chief persons in each faction being bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace for the term of one year.

Five persons were brought up to be bound over for good behaviour during the year, but all were discharged.

30. *Local Nuisances.*—Only one case under this head was reported and brought to trial, but it ended in the discharge of the accused persons, as it appeared there were not sufficient grounds to deal with them under Section 133, Criminal Procedure Code.

31. *Compensation under Section* 250, *Criminal Procedure Code.*—Thirteen persons were ordered to pay compensation aggregating Rs. 58 in 13 cases as against 17

persons in 17 cases and Rs. 109 during 1885. The figures under this head will necessarily fluctuate, as there are considerable difficulties in the way of applying this provision of the Code. It can only be applied in summons cases, and not in many classes of cases, such as voluntarily causing hurt, cases of criminal intimidation, insult &c, of which false and frivolous charges are of frequent occurrence here.

32. *Maintenance.*—Out of 12 cases, maintenance was granted in 7 cases and the remaining 5 cases were dismissed.

33. *Forfeiture of Bonds.*—Out of 6 cases brought to trial during the year, only 3 persons in 3 cases were directed to forfeit the penalty, and a sum of Rs. 76—8—0 was recovered under this head, as against Rs. 195—0—0 during the previous year. In two cases the accused persons showed adequate cause, and the other case was pending in the District Magistrate's Court at the end of the year.

34. *Miscellaneous Petitions.*—One-hundred and fifty-six miscellaneous petitions, such as applications for refund of sale proceeds, of unclaimed property, of cattle impounded under the Cattle Trespass Act &c. were disposed of during the year.

35. *Cases under Act* XIII *of* 1859.—Although 1,529 cases were reported during the year, only 391 cases were brought to trial and disposed of. The large number of cases remaining undisposed of is due to the non-execution of warrants sent in such cases for execution to the adjoining Districts, especially Mysore Province.

36. The following table shows the cases disposed of under the Act by the several Courts in the Province during the year :—

Name of Magistrate.	Ordered to return to work or repay the advance.		Sentenced to imprisonment.		Discharged or acquitted.		Pending.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1. Brooke Leggatt Esq. District Magistrate ...	3	3	3	3	11	12	...	..	17	18
2. Mr. K. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner...	4	10	2	2	35	48	...	...	41	60
3. Mr. A Ramaya Punja, Munsiff, Virajendrapet ..,	...	...	3	3	57	177	...	...	60	180
4. Mr. M. Belliappah, Munsiff, Mercara ...	22	30	...	...	26	60	...	...	48	90
5. Mr. Monnappa, Subedar, Mercara Taluk ...	30	32	3	3	34	72	...	...	67	107
6. Mr. C. Thimmia, Subedar, Yedenalknad Taluk...	69	84	2	2	25	29	...	...	96	115
7. Mr. B. Mandanna, Subedar, Kiggatnad Taluk ...	26	43	1	1	35	45	...	...	62	89
Total.....	154	202	14	14	223	443	...	...	391	659

The annexed Statement shows the general result of Criminal Trials in the several Courts of Magistrates.

No. 6.

	Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Remaining at the end of the last year.		Brought to trial.		Total.		Brought to trial.						Received by transfer or for higher punishment.		Total.		Discharged or acquitted.		Convicted.				Referred or sent up for higher punishment.		Committed.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.		Pending.		Average duration of cases.
								Under arrest by Police.		Upon warrant.		On summons.								Summarily.		Regularly.										
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	P. Uthiah, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mercaranad	...	...	28	51	28	51	4	5	5	8	19	38	...	...	28	51	16	35	...	...	11	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	K. Bopannah Do Murnad ...	3	3	48	73	49	76	...	...	18	42	31	34	...	...	49	76	33	52	...	...	13	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	3
3	K. Moodiah Do Padinalknad ...	2	2	74	119	76	121	8	16	12	16	56	89	...	...	76	121	52	93	...	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	13
4	M. Cariappah Do Thavunad ...	1	3	51	93	52	96	6	11	18	39	28	46	...	...	52	96	37	67	...	...	12	18	1	5	...	...	1	1	1	5	15
5	K. Chengappah Do Yedenalknad ...	3	4	117	239	120	243	8	10	2	3	110	230	...	...	120	243	84	187	...	...	26	38	3	9	...	...	...	...	7	9	8
6	B. Cariappah Do Ammattinad ...	...	...	95	152	95	152	18	26	43	74	33	49	1	3	95	152	64	112	...	...	24	28	2	4	...	...	1	1	4	7	8
7	B. Belliappah Do Hatgatnad ...	...	...	38	50	38	50	1	1	18	21	19	28	...	...	38	50	20	28	...	...	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	K. Poovaiah Do Bettiethnad ...	2	2	33	74	35	76	8	23	7	8	20	45	...	...	35	76	23	43	...	...	10	31	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
9	I. Machiah Do Nanjrajpatna Hobli ...	...	...	26	45	26	45	7	17	19	28	...	...	...	...	26	45	16	25	...	...	9	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
10	B. B. Nanjappa Do Yadavanad ...	...	...	54	96	54	96	10	32	20	24	24	40	...	...	54	96	31	51	...	...	21	41	1	3	...	...	...	..	1	1	7
11	H. Kalappah Do Kodli Hobli ...	...	...	13	23	13	23	...	..	1	1	12	22	...	...	13	23	10	18	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total.....	11	14	575	1,015	586	1,029	70	141	163	264	352	621	1	3	586	1,029	386	711	...	...	167	255	11	27	...	...	2	2	20	34	8·18
1	M. Belliappa, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara.	1	1	162	268	163	269	61	83	53	101	46	69	3	13	163	269	75	147	...	...	86	120	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	A. Ramiah Punja, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Virajendrapet	5	12	182	406	187	418	19	34	66	190	90	166	12	28	187	418	142	346	...	...	37	51	3	7	...	...	1	1	4	13	14
3	N. Monnappa, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara Taluk	4	8	168	273	172	281	39	60	87	134	42	79	4	8	172	281	93	168	...	...	69	83	7	27	...	...	...	...	3	3	11
4	K. Moodiah Do Padinalknad Taluk ...	3	7	111	194	114	201	30	44	37	68	46	84	1	5	114	201	79	148	...	...	32	45	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	6
5	C. Thimmiah Do Yedenalknad „ ...	3	8	160	230	163	238	35	59	101	141	25	34	2	4	163	238	60	100	...	...	94	118	6	15	...	...	...	...	3	5	13
6	B. Mandannah Do Kigatnad „ ...	1	1	151	250	152	251	30	53	15	30	105	166	2	2	152	251	88	143	...	...	56	89	6	12	...	...	...	...	2	7	11
7	A. Mandannah, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Nanjrajpatna Taluk...	...	...	102	191	102	191	22	41	31	42	49	108	...	...	102	191	62	115	...	...	37	68	2	6	...	..	1	2	...	...	6
8	K. Poovaiah Do Yelusavirashime Taluk...	...	...	90	147	90	147	11	23	22	23	57	98	...	...	90	147	62	107	...	...	27	36	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total.....	17	37	1,126	1,959	1,143	1,996	247	400	412	732	460	804	24	60	1,148	1,996	661	1,274	...	...	438	610	28	75	...	...	2	3	14	34	8·75
1	Mr. K. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate of Coorg	1	8	108	182	109	190	16	37	66	102	15	31	12	20	109	190	62	124	...	...	31	42	...	...	15	23	...	...	1	1	11
2	Brooke C. Leggatt Esq., District Magistrate ...	5	6	107	185	112	191	36	80	51	58	13	17	12	36	112	191	37	78	8	8	35	42	11	18	15	22	...	...	6	23	10
3	Colonel Tredway G. Clarke, Sessions Judge of Coorg ...	1	1	30	45	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	..	31	48	31	46	13	21	...	...	17	23	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	18
	Total.....	7	15	245	412	252	427	52	117	117	160	28	48	55	102	252	427	112	223	8	8	83	107	11	18	30	45	...	...	8	26	13
	Grand Total.....	35	66	1,946	3,386	1,981	3,452	369	658	692	1156	840	1,473	80	165	1,981	3,452	1,159	2,206	8	8	688	972	50	120	30	45	4	5	42	94	9·04

37. *Outturn of work.*—From the above statement it will be seen that the outturn of the work performed by the 3rd and 2nd Class Magistrates exceeds that of 1885. This is due to the jurisdiction of some of the Parpattigar Magistrates having been extended to certain other adjoining Nads, formerly in the jurisdiction of the Subedars of the respective Taluks, and also because the Subedars of Yelusavirashime and Nanjarajapatna Taluks were invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

38. The total number of persons brought before Magistrates on criminal charges during the year under report was 3,452, as compared with 3,135 persons in the previous year. The manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial in each year, is shown below :—

How brought to trial.	1885.	1886.
Under arrest by Police	686	658
Upon warrant	874	1,156
On summons	1453	1,473
Received by transfer or sent up for higher punishment	122	165
Total.....	3,135	3,452

There has been an increase in the number of persons brought up under arrest upon warrants, and a slight increase in the number of persons that appeared in obedience to summonses. There is also a slight falling off in the proportion of persons sent up under arrest by the Police.

39. The 3,452 persons shown above as brought to trial during the year, were dealt with, with the results noted below, as compared with similar figures of the previous year :—

How disposed of.	1886.	1885.
Acquitted or discharged	2,208	1,930
Convicted summarily	8	21
Convicted by regular trial	972	981
Referred, sent up for higher sentence &c.	165	122
Died, escaped &c.	5	15
Pending	94	66
Total.....	3,452	3,135

For the large number of persons shown as acquitted during the year, I may state that in some of the Courts, such as those of the Subedar of Padinalknad, Munsiff of Virajendrapett, Subedar of Yedenalknad, and a few Parpattigars, cases of hurt, assault, and insult &c., were proportionately more numerous than in the previous year, and in many cases the prosecutions were unsuccessful. Disputes regarding family property, which were brought before the Courts as cases of thefts, were disposed of more satisfactorily than last year.

40. The decrease in the number of persons convicted on summary trial is due to the District Magistrate having little or no time to entertain petty cases of this description, owing to much civil work which he had hitherto to perform.

41. The criminal work done by the Parpattigars of Mercaranad, Nanjarajapatna Hobli, and Kodli Hobli, was comparatively light. The Parpattigar of Nanjarajapatna Hobli was for the greater part of the year appointed to act as Subedar of the Yelsavirashime and Nanjarajapatna Taluks, during the absence of the permanent incumbents on other duty or on leave, and hence the decrease in the number of cases brought up before him. Last year he disposed of 54 cases.

42. *Average duration.*—The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Parpattigars of Mercaranad, Padinalknad, and Tawnad is very high, and is very unsatisfactory when the small number of cases disposed of by them is considered. Their explanations have been called for.

The Munsiff of Virajendrapett disposed of the largest number of cases during the year, but the average duration of them is somewhat high. Since July last, he has been relieved in a great measure, by the transfer of breach of contract cases in Kiggatnad and Yedenalknad to the Subedars of the respective Taluks.

The average duration of cases in the Court of the Subedar of Yedenalknad Taluk, is also high. Last year it was only 11 days. The high average is due probably to the large increase of breach of contract cases that he had to dispose of during the year. The Subedar complains of heavy work, but looking to the statistics furnished by him, there seems to be no ground for his complaint, as he has had on an average no more than 13 cases per month to dispose of.

Mr. Ganapathi disposed of 109 cases during the year as against 92 in 1885. The average duration in his Court has decreased from 14 to 11 days, which is satisfactory.

The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Subedars of Padinalknad, Nanjarajapatna, and Yelsavirashime Taluks, and of the Munsiff of Mercara, varies from 4 to 6 days. This shows that the Magistrates concerned have more promptly disposed of cases than they did last year.

Only 112 cases came up before me this year as against 161 during last year. This is due to the investiture of two other Subedars with 2nd Class powers. Now that all the Subedars in the Province have been made 2nd Class Magistrates, I hope that the magisterial work of my Court will be lessened, and I will as far as possible avoid taking up cases which lie strictly within the jurisdiction of the subordinate Magistrates, that I may be in a position to move about more frequently for the inspection of the Police Stations and the subordinate Criminal Courts, and to exercise a more efficient supervision altogether, than has hitherto been rendered possible. The average duration in my Court was 10 days or a day more than in the previous year.

The average duration of trials in all the Criminal Courts of the Province was 9·04 days, as against 7·5 in the previous year. This is high, but it should be considered that Parpattigar Magistrates of some Nads were during the year transferred from one place to another, and they had, of course, to await the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to exercise powers in their new Nads, and in a few cases, there was some unavoidable delay before the newly made Parpattigars were invested with such powers.

43. *Pending Cases.*—Forty-two cases were pending at the end of the year as against 35 in the previous year. One case was pending in the District Magistrate's Court for more than 6 weeks. This case in which 3 accused persons were brought to trial for perjury, was taken up as one case by Mr. Weir, and the accused were charged and the defence witnesses were also summoned, but as I considered on my taking charge of the office of District Magistrate, that the procedure of trying several accused persons jointly was irregular, and opposed to the Rulings of the several High Courts, I directed that the case should be tried *de novo*, each accused person being tried separately. Hence the great delay in the disposal of the case.

44. *Witnesses.*—Six-thousand two-hundred and ninety-eight witnesses were examined in Criminal cases throughout the Province, as compared with the total of 5,864 witnesses in the year 1885. The periods during which those witnesses were detained, are compared with the corresponding figures of the last year subjoined below :—

	1885.	1886.
Discharged on the 1st day	5,493	6,000
,, on the 2nd day .. ... —	324	285
,, on the 3rd day	37	13
,, on the 4th day	10	...
Total.....	5,864	6,298

It is satisfactory to find that no witness was detained in any of the Courts beyond the third day. Taking promptitude in the examination of witnesses, as a test of the quality of work done, the above figures show that notwithstanding a large increase in the number of witnesses examined in the several Courts in the Province during the year, there was proportionally a large reduction in the number detained for more than one day, as compared with the preceding year.

The annexed statement shows the detention of witnesses examined in the several Courts of the Province, and amount paid for their expenses.

No. VII.

Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Number discharged after attendance for—				Amount granted for expenses of witnesses.		
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.			
1. P. Uthiah, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate Mercaranad...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. K. Bopannah „ Kantamurnad ...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. K. Moodiah „ Padinalknad	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. M. Kariappah „ Thavunad	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. K. Chengappah „ Yedenalknad	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. B. Kariappah „ Ammattinad	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. B. Belliappah „ Hatgatnad	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. K. Pooviah „ Bettiethnad	130	10	...	...	...	...	...
9. I. Machiah „ Nanjarajapatna Hobli ...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. B. B. Nanjappah „ Yedavanad	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. H. Kalappah „ Kodli Hobli	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2,130	10	...	...	...	...	...
1. N. Monnappa, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Mercara Taluk	460	52	...	...	...	...	...
2. K. Moodiah „ Padinalknad Taluk ...	402	...	...	...	5	12	0
3. C. Thimmiah „ Yedenalknad Taluk ...	336	12	8	...	4	0	0
4. B. Mandannah „ Kiggatnad Taluk ...	300	7	...	...	...	...	...
5. A. Mandannah „ Nanjarajpatna Taluk ...	353	20	...	...	...	...	...
6. K. Pooviah „ Yelusavirashime Taluk ...	330	20	...	...	...	...	...
7. M. Belliappah, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Mercara	345	60	...	...	...	...	...
8. A. Ramaya Punja „ Virajendrapet	407	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2,933	190	8	...	9	12	0
1. Mr. K. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate of Coorg	386	44	...	...	142	8	0
2. Brooke C. Leggatt Esq., District Magistrate ...	302	41	5	...	305	12	0
3. Colonel Tredway G. Clarke, Sessions Judge of Coorg ...	249	...	...	...	277	0	0
Total.....	937	85	5	...	725	4	0
Grand Total.....	6,000	285	13	...	735	0	0

45. *Travelling allowances paid to witnesses.*—The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 735—0—0 as against Rs. 1,966—1—0 during the previous year. There is however nothing to show how many of the witnesses examined were actually dieted. The decrease in the amount paid to witnesses is attributable to the orders issued to the subordinate Magistrates pointing out that the payment of allowances especially to persons in easy circumstances, whose attendance has not entailed any hardship on them, is purely discretionary.

46. *Punishments.*—In the year 1886 the total number of persons punished in the Province for criminal offences was 980 as against 1,002 in 1885.

The subjoined Statement shows the punishments inflicted by the several Courts in the Province during the year 1886.

No. VIII.

	Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Persons sentenced to—							Amount of fines imposed.			Amount realized.			Compensation.						Remarks.
		Imprisonment.			Fines.		Whipping.								Ordered.			Paid.			
		Rigorous.																			
		With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.													
1	P. Uthia, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mercaranad	...	1	...	1	14	...	...	48	0	0	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	K. Boppannah ,, Kanthamurnad	...	4	1	3	14	...	...	99	0	0	79	0	0	47	2	0	37	2	0	
3	K. Moodiah ,, Padinalknad	...	8	...	2	13	...	...	145	0	0	107	0	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	
4	M. Kariappa ,, Thavunad	...	2	...	2	16	...	...	111	0	0	111	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
5	K. Chengappa ,, Yedenalknad	...	4	1	3	33	...	...	199	12	0	199	12	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	
6	B. Kariappah ,, Ammattinad	...	11	1	2	16	...	...	122	0	0	122	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	
7	B. Belliappa ,, Hatgatnad	...	1	1	4	20	...	...	80	0	0	76	12	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	
8	K. Pooviah ,, Bettuthnad	...	4	...	3	27	...	...	149	4	0	149	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	I. Machiah ,, Nanjarajpatna Hobli	...	2	2	4	13	...	...	52	8	0	52	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	B. B. Nanjappa ,, Yedavanad	...	3	1	3	37	...	...	184	0	0	184	0	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	
11	H. Kalappa ,, Kodli Holdi	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	43	0	0	43	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	...	40	7	27	208	...	...	1,231	8	0	1,172	4	0	145	6	0	126	6	0	
1	M. Belliappa, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara	...	17	6	8	67	...	...	259	3	0	209	3	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	30 persons ordered to return to work &c.
2	A. Ramaya Punja ,, Virajendrapet	...	10	2	2	39	...	...	356	6	0	346	6	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	32 do do
3	N. Monnappa, Subedar and 2nd Class Magistrate, Mercara Taluk	...	25	1	11	22	1	3	348	0	0	330	7	9	104	0	0	92	0	0	
4	K. Moodiah ,, Padinalknad ,, ...	...	19	1	4	25	...	...	638	6	0	408	0	0	163	0	0	34	0	0	
5	C. Thimmiah ,, Yedenalknad ,, ...	...	12	2	3	20	...	...	745	0	0	695	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	84 do do
6	B. Mandannah ,, Kigeatnad ,, ...	...	16	2	6	28	..	...	419	0	0	362	13	4	138	0	0	4	0	0	43 do do
7	A. Mandanna ,, Nanjarajpatna ,, ...	...	9	...	7	59	...	...	318	12	0	297	9	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	
8	K. Pooviah ,, Yelusavirashime Taluk	...	7	1	1	28	...	...	137	8	0	137	8	0	9	12	0	...	...	...	
	Total	...	115	15	42	288	1	3	3,221	13	0	2,786	15	1	509	12	0	219	0	0	189 do do
1	Mr. K. Ganapathi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate of Coorg ...	...	20	2	4	10	...	...	225	0	0	225	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	10 dealt with under Act XIII of 1859.
2	Brooke, C. Leggett Esq., District Magistrate	3	29	8	3	9	2	3	485	0	0	281	1	7	40	0	0	25	0	0	3 do do
3	Colonel Treiway G. Clarke, Sessions Judge of Coorg	5	12	3	7	...	...	...	530	0	0	207	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 persons sentenced to death.
	Total.....	8	61	8	14	19	2	3	1,240	0	0	714	0	7	85.	0	0	70	0	0	
	Grand Total	8	216	30	83	515	3	6	5,693	5	0	4,673	3	8	740	2	0	415	6	0	202 persons dealt with under Act XIII of 1859, and 3 persons sentenced to death.

A comparative statement showing the various kinds of punishments inflicted during the years 1885 and 1886 is subjoined.

	1885.	1886.
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	...	8
Do do without do	212	216
Simple imprisonment	65	30
Fine with imprisonment	83	83
Fine without do	585	515
Whipping do	7	6
Whipping in addition to imprisonment	1	3
Persons ordered to work out contracts or to repay advances under Act XIII of 1859	128	202
Sentence to death	5	3
Total.....	1,086	1,066

The number of persons sentenced to death was 3 as against 5 in the preceding year. No sentence awarding forfeiture of property, or transportation for life was passed during the year. The figures below show the details of the terms of imprisonment awarded in the past two years :—

	1885.	1886.
15 days and under	141	109
6 months and under	114	103
2 years and under	22	37
7 years and under	...	4
Above 7 years	...	1
Total.....	277	254

47. *Solitary confinement.*—Eight persons were sentenced to solitary confinement during the year under report, 5 of whom were sentenced by the Sessions Court, and 3 by me. These sentences were passed in cases of aggravated hurt, theft in a building, house-breaking &c, and were inflicted mostly upon old offenders and desperate criminals. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in addition to fine has been the same during the last two years. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, was less by more than one half the number convicted in 1885. The number of persons fined was also less by 70.

48. *Whipping.*—The number of whippings awarded was nearly the same as during the last year.

Further particulars of the sentences passed are given below :—

	1885.	1886.
10 stripes and under	4	2
20 do do	2	2
30 do do	2	5
Total.....	8	9

Three persons were whipped in addition to imprisonment, and all these were old offenders. Out of 9 persons whipped during the year under report, 5 persons were sentenced by the District Magistrate, and 4 by Mr. Monnappa, Subedar of the Mercara Taluk.

49. *Fines.*—The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,693—5—0, as against Rs. 6,880—12—0 during the previous year. The sum realized amounted to Rs. 4,673—3—8 only ; this includes a sum of Rs. 564, on account of the out-

standing fines of the previous years. Thus the total collections for the year are only Rs. 4,109—3—8. Rs. 756 were refunded to accused persons on appeals preferred by them against sentences passed, leaving a balance of Rs. 828—0—11 unrealized at the end of the year out of the total amount levied.

The percentage of realizations was better than in 1885, showing that on the whole, better discretion was exercised in awarding fines adequate to the means of the party fined.

Out of Rs. 5,895—0—8 remaining uncollected during the previous years, Rs. 564 were recovered as shown above, and fines written off the accounts amounted to Rs. 2,231—0—0. Thus the amount of fines remaining in arrears, together with the balance remaining at the close of the year, aggregates in all Rs. 3,928—0—11.

Of the fines levied during the year under report, Rs. 740—2—0 were awarded as compensation. The proportion of fines paid as compensation is very small. Only Rs. 415—6—0 out of the sum awarded was actually paid to the parties at the close of the year. The rule of Law that payment of compensation is not to be made before the period allowed for appeal has elapsed, or if an appeal has been presented, the awaital of the result of the appeal, makes the percentage of payments within the year lower than it would otherwise be. In some cases it also appears to me that due diligence is not shown in collecting the fines or giving intimation to the parties interested, when sums payable to them have been realized.

The following table exhibits the work performed by the following appellate Courts in Coorg.

No. IX.

Name and Class of Magistrate and locality of his Court.	Appeals pending from last year.		Appeals received during the year.		Total.		Rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences reduced or altered.		Sentences reversed.		Sentences enhanced.		New trial or further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		Average duration of each appeal.
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Brooke Leggatt Esq., District Magistrate of Coorg ...	2	2	75	114	77	116	...	...	41	65	4	8	27	34	...	...	...	...	5	9	12
Colonel Tredway G. Clarke, Sessions Judge of Coorg ...	...	...	14	17	14	17	1	3	7	8	2	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	3	3	7·
Total.....	2	2	89	131	91	133	1	3	48	73	6	10	28	35	...	...	...	...	8	12	9·5

50. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals has increased generally. This result has been brought about by the change in the Law which has taken away from the appellate Courts, the power of enhancing sentences on appeal. This is manifest from the following figures for the last 4 years :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of Appeals	42	68	76	89

Out of 458 cases from which appeals lay, appeals were presented in only 89 cases, or 19·4 per cent, while in 1885 the percentage was 15·2. The percentage of sentences upheld was 52 in the year under report, as compared with 51 during the last year. In the case of reversals, the percentage has remained stationary.

Of the number of persons who appealed, 73 persons were wholly unsuccessful, 10 had their sentences reduced or modified, and the sentences passed on 35 were reversed.

The average duration of criminal appeals rose from 8·5 in the previous year to 9·5 days in the year under report.

51. *Changes.*—There have been no changes of any importance in the Criminal administration of the Province during the year under report, beyond that a few Parpattigars were removed to different Nads. B. Carriappa, lately Parpattigar of Beikery was posted to Ammattinad and invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Subedars A. Mandanna and K. Poovia of Nanjarajapatna and Yelsavirashime Taluks, were also invested with the powers of Magistrates of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the jurisdiction of their respective Taluks.

Mr. A. Ramaya Punja, Munsiff of Virajendrapet, was specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

The Subedars of Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad Taluks were authorized to entertain and dispose of cases under Act XIII of 1859, arising within their Taluks, and this relieved the Munsiff of Virajendrapett of a good deal of his criminal work.

52. *Special Magistrates.*—On a representation made to the Officiating Chief Commissioner by the Secretary, Planters' Association, that the rules and Notification issued by the Local Government, regarding the exercise of powers by Special Magistrates in Coorg, had not been brought into force, a special report was called for from the District Magistrate and I believe, also from the Commissioner, and further correspondence having taken place on the subject, the Chief Commissioner has at last been pleased to rule that it is not advisable that cases under Act XIII of 1859 should be tried by Benches of Special Magistrates in Coorg, but to meet the requirements of the Planters two more paid magistrates have been invested with powers under the Act, arrangements being made that they should hold fortnightly sittings at Gonicoppal and Ammatti for the disposal of breach of contract cases. This satisfactorily disposes of a long vexed question.

53. *European British Subjects.*—Seven European British subjects involved in 7 cases were under trial during the year. Of these, three were charged with hurt, one with mischief, two with criminal force or assault, and one with theft. Out of these, 5 were convicted and the remaining two were acquitted or discharged. All the persons convicted were sentenced to pay fines varying from 5 to 25 Rs. A separate statement showing the results of trials of European British subjects is furnished every year under the special orders of the Government of India and accompanies this Report.

54. *Inspection of Registers.*—Out of 20 Criminal Courts in the Province subordinate to the District Magistrate, the registers and records of 13 were inspected by me during the year, and the registers of one Court were also examined twice by me. Copies of remarks made on the examination of the Registers have been submitted monthly to the Judicial Commissioner.

55. *Records.*—Old records were arranged and destroyed in accordance with the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, and certificates to this effect have been furnished from all the subordinate Courts.

56. *General Remarks.*—The main features of the year are (1) a general increase in the crime though accompanied by a decrease in grave offences under the Indian Penal Code, (2) an increase in offences under the Special and Local Laws attributable to the large number of cases instituted under the Breach of Contract Act, (3) a large number of cases struck off as false, due of course to the Magistrates' exercising their power of summarily dismissing complaints under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, more freely, (4) and also a large number of cases of perjury and false complaints prosecuted and disposed of during the year.

There has however been a marked decrease in the number of offences of theft and other offences against property, and this is creditable to the exertions of the Police who may be said to have been more vigilant in their duties.

Having only in August last taken charge of the office of District Magistrate of Coorg, I can hardly be expected to have formed any decided opinion of the qualifications of the subordinate Magistracy in the Province, and until further observation, I am not disposed to offer any remarks regarding their attainments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BROOKE C. LEGGATT,
District Magistrate.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.							Persons whose cases were disposed of—															Number of cases.					Subsidiary Table.	
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Sessions.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.							
		On complaint, Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 466 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of the total number of persons shown in—										Of cases shown in column 30.	
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.					Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451, (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	

| | | |

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1886, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of Coorg. Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	1,582 Square miles.	1,78,302	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	13	2,986	785	*113	11	*62,827—3—9	*71,383—5—6½	Grades of Judicial Officers. Europeans. Natives.
Criminal ...			1	1	...	1	...	2	...	20	1,855	34	*88	34			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. 1 District Magistrate 1 Sessions Judge. 1 Judicial Commissioner. 3 20
																	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. 1 1st Class Magistrate. 8 2nd Class Magistrates. 11 3rd Class Magistrates.
Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Include the figures of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do relating to Army and Navy, Chapter VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do against the public tranquility do VIII.	3	3	3	51	34	17	...	...	
Do by or relating to public servants do IX.	4	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do X.	12	12	12	14	6	8	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice do XI.	54	54	45	54	21	32	...	1	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do XII.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII.	12	11	12	15	2	13	...	...	
Do affecting the public health, safety convenience, decency and morals do XIV.	8	7	7	17	...	15	1	1	
Do relating to religion do XV.	4	3	3	4	3	1	...	...	
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	28	22	10	13	2	8	1	2	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births ...	5	3	2	4	2	2	...	...	
Hurt	76	67	66	129	104	25	...	..	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	25	18	18	23	18	4	...	1	
Criminal force and assault ...	472	442	436	855	677	164	1	13	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	17	12	9	19	10	9	...	...	
Rape	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Unnatural offence ...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	321	205	192	347	189	129	2	27	
Extortion	7	1	1	2	2	..	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	12	5	5	9	7	2	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property	10	8	8	11	5	5	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust ...	66	52	47	55	32	20	...	3	
Receiving of stolen property ...	20	18	16	20	9	11	...	...	
Cheating	16	12	9	13	9	3	...	1	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	
Mischief	147	124	115	207	168	36	...	3	
Criminal trespass ...	61	44	40	66	46	20	...	..	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII...	6	4	3	4	2	1	...	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do XIX...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do XX...	15	8	7	16	14	3	...	1	
Defamation... ... ... do XXI...	10	8	8	15	14	2	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... do XXII ..	289	272	269	407	301	93	...	13	
Offences under Special and Local Laws.									
Act No. III of 1867 (Gambling Act)	1	1	1	10	...	10	...	...	
Act No. V of 1861 (Police Act)	51	51	51	62	3	59	...	...	
Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act) ...	38	38	38	64	46	18	...	...	
Northern India Ferries Act	3	3	3	3	1	2	..	...	
Municipal Bye-Laws	6	6	6	13	3	3	...	7	
Excise Act	12	11	11	14	9	5	...	..	
Coorg Forest Rules	3	3	3	11	1	10	...	...	
Coffee Stealing Prevention Act	15	14	14	34	3	30	...	1	
Vaccination Act	3	2	2	11	10	1	...	...	
Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code (Security for good behaviour)	1	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	
Do for preserving the peace ..	1	1	1	18	..	...	...	18	
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1859 ...	1,529	391	391	659	443	216	...	...	
Indian Arms Act (XI of 1868)	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	
Total.....	3,372	1,947	1,866	3,287	2,208	980	5	94	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Coorg during 1886.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and Section 485	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	1	18	...	...	18 Pending.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	1	5	5	...	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	1	5	5	...	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	...	...	...	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	13	13	...	13	Rs. 58 were awarded as compensation.
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	...	...	...	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	12	12	5	7	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	6	6	2	3	1 Pending.
Total... ..	34	59	17	23	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Class of Court.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Court of Sessions	46	...	21	23	...	...	2	30	18	249	
Chief Magistrate of the District	191	...	78	42	8	40	23	80	10	348	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	3,215	5	2,109	907	...	125	69	1,745	8·5	5,701	
	3,452	5	2,208	972	8	165	94	1,855	9·04	6,298	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5. (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—										Detail of Punishment.																			
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or security for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Court of Sessions ...	3	...	...	17	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	530 0 0	207 15 0	...	1	8	6	4	1	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate	...	...	...	32	3	...	12	5	...	...	3	5	2	2	...	...	485 0 0	281 1 7	40 0 0	4	10	21	...	...	1	...	4	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	175	24	...	579	4	...	...	408	92	75	4	...	...	4,678 5 0	4,184 3 1	700 2 0	104	85	10	...	...	1	2	1	...
Total.....	3	...	...	224	30	...	598	9	...	...	411	100	81	6	...	...	5,693 5 0	4,673 3 8	740 2 0	109	103	37	4	1	2	2	5	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5 A—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1886.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offence for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments (Section 2 and 3 Act VI 1864.)													
1. Theft as defined in Section 379 I. P. C.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6
do 380 do													
do 381 do													
do 382 do													
2. Extortion as defined in do 388 do													
do 389 do													
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in— do 411 do													
do 412 do													
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in— do 443 do													
5. Do by night as defined in do 444 do													
6. House-breaking as defined in— do 445 do													
7. Do by night as defined in— do 446 do													
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880.													
Total.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6

Part II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offence for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft as defined in ... ... Section 379 I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
do 380 do	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
do 381 do							
do 382 do							
2. Extortion as defined in ... do 388 do							
do 389 do							
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in do 411 do							
do 412 do							
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in do 443 do							
5. Do by night as defined in do 444 do							
6. House-breaking as defined in do 445 do							
7. Do by night as defined in do 446 do							
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880.							
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence as defined in Section 193 I. P. C.							
do 194 do							
do 195 do							
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in do 211 do							
do 377 do							
3. Assault as defined in do 354 do							
4. Rape as defined in do 375 do							
5. Unnatural offence as defined in do 377 do							
6. Robbery as defined in do 390 do							
7. Dacoity as defined in do 391 do							
8. Attempt at robbery as defined in do 393 do							
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in do 394 do							
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in do 413 do							
11. Forgery as defined in ... do 463 do							
do 466 do							
do 467 do							
do 468 do							
do 469 do							
12. Lurking house trespass as defined in do 443 do							
13. Do by night as defined in do 444 do							
14. House-breaking as defined in do 445 do							
15. Do by night as defined in do 446 do							
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	3

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 193 I. P. C.													
„ 249 do													
„ 323 do													
„ 324 do													
„ 325 do													
„ 352 do													
„ 354 do and													
Section 5, Act VI of 1864.													
„ 376 I. P. C.													
„ 377 do													
„ 379 &c. I. P. C.													
„ 471 I. P. C.													
„ 431 do													
„ 448 do													
„ 451 do													
Sections 456 & 511 I. P. C.													
Railway Act IV of 1879.													
Total													

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded	9	
Total number of other punishments	971	
Percentage of whipping	·91	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 6—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	139	...	...	65	...	8	34	...	...	23	9	12	
„ Courts of Sessions	17	...	3	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	7	
„ Judicial Commissioner's Court. { By persons convicted ...	6	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	
{ By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	162	...	4	76	...	12	35	...	..	23	12	11·65	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Judicial Commissioner's Court	25	1	..	12	1	1	3	7	...	...	...	11·76	
Total.....	25	1	...	12	1	1	3	7	...	...	...	11·76	
Grand Total	187	1	4	88	1	13	38	7	...	23	12	11·67	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year 1886.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from—		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 283, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec. 283, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors.												
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. Assessors												
Courts of Session ... ... Assessors	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	5	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Criminal Jurisdiction Assessors												
Total.....	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	5	

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